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NO. 42

NEWS AND COMMENT.

WARD, the forger, is on trial again in Memphis.

DETROIT, Michigan, had a \$700,000 fire last Thursday.

KNOXVILLE has been holding a great carnival this week.

THE Baptist State Convention convenes at Fayetteville to-day.

REV. SAM JONES will celebrate his fiftieth birthday to-morrow, October 16.

At last "Old Bloody Bones" Weyler has been recalled from Cuba and Captain-General Blanco put in his place.

THE department store of Simmons & Co., at Chicago, has failed, their total indebtedness amounting to nearly \$100,000.

REELFOOT Lake and 32,000 acres of surrounding country, have been bought by an organization of Kentucky sportsmen for \$10,000.

THE old Dutch church, of Sleepy Hollow, made famous by Washington Irving, last Sunday celebrated its 200th anniversary at Tarrytown, N. Y.

GOLDBERG & RICH, lumber dealers at Nashville, made an assignment last week, with liabilities amounting to \$76,000 and assets, \$65,000.

GOV. TAYLOR last Saturday appointed Robert B. Williams, of Lawrenceburg, to the judgeship made vacant by the resignation of Judge E. D. Patterson.

ROBERT BLUM RICH, the man who killed his wife and brother-in-law, and then turned his pistol on himself, several weeks ago, in Nashville, died last Sunday.

LAST week was a record-breaker for the Tennessee Centennial. The attendance was 92,445. "That man Bryan" breaks the record for crowds wherever he goes.

GOV. McLAURIN, of Mississippi, has appointed H. D. Mooney United States Senator to fill the vacancy caused by the death of the late Senator J. Z. George.

A GIGANTIC combine, composed of practically all the glass manufacturers in the United States, and as far reaching in capital as the Standard Oil Company, has been consummated.

At the Tennessee Centennial Monday, a life-size statue of Cornelius Vanderbilt was presented to Vanderbilt University. The presentation speech was made by Dr. Chauncey M. Depew.

GREAT damage was done in the fashionable residence district of New York Sunday by the bursting of a water main. Before the deluge of water could be stopped ten million gallons had poured into cellars and basements for many squares.

"This bank closed for liquidation," on the door of the Western Carolina Bank at Asheville, N. C., was the unwelcome sign that met the eyes of a large number of depositors last Tuesday morning. This is the second bank failure at Asheville since July 10.

At Elizabethtown, Ky., Monday morning, Hon. W. J. Bryan spoke to 8,000 people in the open air and during a hard down-pour of rain, while during the afternoon at the same place Josiah Patterson managed to get 700 people together under roof, where there was plenty of room left for others. Whose cause is on the wane?

THE Parora case at Memphis is probably without a parallel in the history of criminal procedure, as it brings into direct conflict the judiciary and the executive branches of government. Parora was sentenced to hang for murder; the case was appealed, and, pending the appeal, Gov. Taylor issued an order commuting the death sentence to life imprisonment. Judge Cooper held that this procedure was void, and then Parora's appeal was withdrawn. Judge Cooper still held that Gov. Taylor's order of commutation was void, and sentenced Parora to hang Oct. 15, which is today. Judge Cooper says that Parora must hang, while Governor Taylor says he must not, and Sheriff Carnes, who has two orders, one commanding death and the other giving life, says he will obey the latter.

DEMOCRACY'S CHIEFTAIN.

Mighty Outpouring of People to Hear His Matchless Eloquence.

Mr. Bryan Was at His Best, and His Speech Was One of the Most Powerful Efforts of His Life.

His Appearance Hailed With Shouts and Cheers—Pays His Respects to the Republicans and their Allies, the Gold Bug Democrats—The Key Note Sounded.

Nebraska Day at the Tennessee Centennial last Friday was the biggest day of the whole show, and for the simple reason that Hon. William Jennings Bryan, the great Nebraskan, the private citizen, the defeated candidate for President, was there and spoke to the mighty outpouring of people.

The Nebraska Day exercises took place in the Auditorium in the afternoon, that vast building being packed to its utmost capacity. Hon. J. M. Head made the welcome address, and was followed by Gov. Taylor, who spoke in part as follows:

Gov. Taylor's Speech.
"Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen—I never tire of the word welcome. There is a world of meaning in it when it comes from the heart. It means more pleasure than we can express, and, therefore, I have condensed a whole volume of greetings into a single word, and that word is 'Welcome.'"

"I have gathered welcomes from a million hearts in Tennessee and have pressed them into a perfumed bombshell of smiles and kisses. I light the fuse and toss it from my lips; it explodes above this beautiful audience and scatters in the air a million sweet forget-me-nots, and they come floating down and fall into the hearts of all who love their homes and their country."

"Tennessee weaves garlands of welcome for Nebraska's distinguished Governor, and a laurel of welcome for Bryan, the morning star of the people's hope, who, triumphant in defeat, still calmly looks into the frowning face of centralized power and warns it that it shall not press a crown of thorns on labor's brow, nor crucify mankind on a cross of gold."

"But I would not mar the pleasure of this delightful hour, nor would I forget the properties of this grand occasion by piercing golden hearts with silver arrows. And yet, when the silver-tongued leader of the cause of human rights and human happiness comes among us, how can we repress our politics, and how can we silence the song—"

"Glory, glory, hallelujah,
Glory, glory, hallelujah,
Glory, glory, hallelujah,
As Bryan marches on!"

"Ladies and gentlemen, music is the wine of the soul, and human hearts are the purple clusters from which it is pressed. If I could, I would pour out my heart in song to-day and Nebraska should drain the brimming cup."

"We love Nebraska for the men she has produced. We love her for her enterprise and progress, but we love her best of all because she is the home of Bryan."

After a few remarks by Col. Colyar, Gov. Silas A. Holcombe, of Nebraska, made a lengthy address, which was loudly applauded. Mr. Bryan was then presented to the audience amid deafening cheers and shouts. He made a short address, stating that as he was going to speak at night, he would only speak for a moment upon this occasion.

The public reception took place in the Government building, and thousands of people shook hands with the eminent leader.

Mr. Bryan's Speech.
Those who have traveled with Mr. Bryan and heard his greatest speeches in the halls of legislation and upon the hustings, agree that his speech on the Military Plaza at night was one of the most powerful efforts of his life. A speaker's stand had been erected for the occasion, and when Mr. Bryan appeared at 7:35 o'clock he found an audience of some 15,000 awaiting him. His appearance was the signal for a great outburst of applause, which was repeated at pointed intervals during the entire speech.

Mr. James M. Head conducted Mr. Bryan to the stand, and introduced him very simply. The speaker notified his hearers at the outset that he would devote himself to an exposition of evidences which showed that the Chicago platform is being vindicated. The more striking parts of the speech follow:

"I want to say to you that events

are coming to our rescue, and that the platform is stronger to-day than it was a year ago; and I prophesy that it will be stronger a year from now than it is now. We are not apologizing. We are not on the defensive. We are on the aggressive. We are still pressing the battle along those lines, and our enemy of last year is furnishing up proof that we were right. Therefore, to-night, I am going to spend my time laying down propositions for our opponents to meet.

"In the first place, I assert that our plank in regard to arbitration is stronger now than it was last year, and you can challenge any Republican to dispute the proposition. We insisted that arbitration was the means by which disputes between carriers engaged in interstate commerce and their employees should be settled. We endorsed the principle of arbitration. There were not many who dared to oppose it last year, openly, but there are many who opposed it secretly. If you ask me why so many of the railroads, in fact, nearly all of the railroads, were opposed to us last year, I will tell you that two planks in our platform, outside of the silver plank, caused their opposition, and one of the planks was that we believed in arbitration and not a resort to force in the settlement of these difficulties."

"The coal strike through which this country has passed, with its suffering to the miners, with its losses to business, with its inconveniences to employers, has awakened thousands and tens of thousands to the importance of arbitration as a means of settling difficulties. I expect to see the day when the Board of Arbitration will be as indispensable as a means of settling labor troubles as the court of justice now is as a means of settling disputes between individuals."

"But that is only one plank. We denounced government by injunction and some said that we reflected upon the courts. We did not. We simply insist that even a judge is a servant of the people, that courts are created by the people, and the people have the right to limit the jurisdiction of their courts, as they have the right to declare that a man charged with crime shall be tried by a jury and not by a judge."

"It is for the people themselves to say what jurisdiction their judges shall exercise and what shall be the methods of trial. The difficulties growing out of the coal strike have called the attention of the people to the dangers that lurk in government by injunction. There you found that the operators and the owners of the mines got together and decided upon a plan of action against their employees, and then went to the courts and secured an injunction, restraining the employees from enforcing a plan of action against their employers, and you saw this writ of injunction so far abused that more than a score of citizens were shot down when walking peacefully along the highways; but, my friends, the death of those men, the excitement which it aroused and the opposition to government by injunction which resulted from it only shows that there is still vicarious suffering in this world, and that those who go down to death are often the means of saving millions from like fate. There were a few who lost their lives, but, my friends, the death of those men opened the eyes of thousands of people to the possibilities of government by injunction."

"Let me call your attention to another thing: We opposed the trust last year. We denounced the trust. We insisted that it was hostile to the genius of our institutions. We insisted that a government like ours must be great enough to suppress a trust organized to drive out competition and then plundering the public after competition had been destroyed. The opposition to trusts is stronger than it was last year, because the people have seen what it was to have the trust draw a tariff bill in the pretended interest of the rest of the people. That tariff bill, more than any tariff bill that has ever been drawn, was drawn by the trust and for the trust. One of the

members of Congress called attention to a recent decision in a German court in which the court held that the trust was in keeping with the idea of protection, that if you gave a tariff to a manufacturing industry, you expected the industry to take advantage of it, and if it becomes necessary to form a trust in order to get the advantage of that tariff law, then the trust must have been in contemplation of those who framed the law. That is not the exact language, but if you will read the quotation from the German court you will find that he sustains our contention, that it is absurd to give a trust the protective tariff and then complain that they did not mean to take advantage of it."

"My friends, the tariff bill has been written. Congress met. Congress did not have time to abolish government by injunction, but Congress did have time to turn over the taxing power of this nation to a syndicate of the United States."

"A Republican up in Nebraska was asked, last Monday, whether he thought the Dingley bill had anything to do with the rise in wheat."

"Well," he said, "it was at least a striking coincidence." Now, I don't know whether you have anybody in this state who sees a striking coincidence in the rise of wheat just about the time the Dingley bill was passed, but if there is I want to call that person's attention to another striking coincidence. Wheat has fallen 10 cents from the highest point it reached. It was up to a dollar one day in Chicago; I think it is down now to something like 90 cents. It has been as low as 88 cents, and what worries me is, how can the Republicans account for the fact that after the Republican party raised wheat to a dollar, it let it go down again? It is a striking coincidence. Now, if it is a good thing to have wheat at a dollar, and the Republican party put it there, in the first place, how can it excuse itself for letting it go down again?"

"Well, then, there is another thing that, to my mind, is a striking coincidence. Now, the rise in wheat, unless it is followed by a rise in other things, might not be a universal blessing. Take my own case, for instance. My farm is in corn. I have five acres near Lincoln, which I had saved. I had saved the five acres for a dumping ground for the world's silver. (Great applause.) I had some Republican friends who seemed to be afraid that if we had free coinage our country would be used as a dumping ground for the world's silver, and so I just saved the five acres, and if I had been elected I was going to surprise my timid Republican friends by offering it as a dumping ground for all the silver of the world—it would have held it all—so that the Republicans would not have been bothered by having it. But the election went against us, and I saw that for four years, at least, my land would not be needed for a dumping ground, and so I put it in corn. But it is just my luck. I am something like the man who, after a series of misfortunes, said if it rained soup he wouldn't have any soup. You see, I didn't know that Hanna had planned a famine in India. Now, my friends, I don't speak of it with any feeling of sadness or disappointment, because I have no right to expect any inside information under this administration. But as I cannot expect to get in on the ground floor when these famines are going to be scattered over the world's surface for the benefit of our people, I have made up my mind to do what every man must do when he has to take his chances. I am going to put a part of my five acres in wheat, a part in corn, a part in oats, and a part in potatoes, and then Hanna can't have a famine anywhere but what I will be on top."

"But let me pass to another subject. We said last year that the gold standard was bad and we denounced the gold standard, said it was anti-American, said it was un-American, declared war against it, and announced to the world that it was a war which would not end until that gold standard was driven from the United States back to England. You heard Republican speakers say that the gold standard was the standard of civilization. You heard them praise it, and yet, my friends, the first act of the Republicans' present administration was to ask for an appointment of a commission to go to Europe and try to get rid of that gold standard, which the Republicans praised last fall."

"Republicans, you think a high tariff is a good thing. Don't you know that whenever you have a high tariff you always have some party denouncing it? Democrats, you think a low tariff is a good thing. Don't you know that whenever you have a low tariff you generally find some party denouncing it? And yet we have bimetalism for eighty-one years, and no party ever denounced it. That is a record which any party can be proud of. Ask your Republican friends what they have to say against so unanimous an endorsement of bimetalism."

"But there is a harder proposition than that. We have abandoned bimetalism and adopted the gold standard without any party in the United States asking for it. What do you think of that? Change the financial policy of a nation, go from a system universally commended for eighty-one years to an experiment, and no party asking that it be done. I affirm that the American people never adopted the gold standard. It was adopted for them by Congress. I affirm, next, that Congress did not know that it was adopting the gold standard when it did it. Why, the Speaker, as Mr. Gaines has suggested, did not know

it when he signed the bill. Senators and members stated after it was found out that they did not know that the bill changed the monetary system of the nation."

"Well, now, for twenty years we have had people say that it was impossible to get a bill through Congress containing an important provision without the knowledge of Congress. Republicans, did you know that even the nobles of this argument that you have been making for twenty years? If any Republican tells you that it is impossible to get a bill through Congress containing a provision of which Congress is ignorant, you ask him who put section 22 into the Dingley bill."

"Let me lay down another proposition, and, Republicans, this is the hardest of the three. We had the gold standard for twenty-three years, and in all that time no political party in national convention praised it. What do you think of that? Do you know of any other policy that was ever so bad that the people endured it for twenty-three years when it had no party defending it? It is true of the gold standard. Will any advocate of the gold standard explain why the blessings of the gold standard were so concealed that no party discovered those blessings for twenty-three years? My friends, this is not fiction; this is history. I want you to ask your gold standard friends why it was that for twenty-three years every party held out the promise of abandoning the gold standard?"

"If you doubt that we were on the Democratic side last fall, read what some of the leading Democrats said after we had instructed a majority. They went to Chicago boasting that when the delegates found out how the delegates from New York felt about it that they would disobey their instructions—actually boasted that in spite of instructions to the contrary they would still carry the convention; but they did not do it. My friends, is it bad to have those leave us who have worked with us, but of all the Democratic conventions to leave, I would rather have any president Democrat leave that convention than any other convention the party ever held, because he cannot go out and say he was a Democrat."

"According to the returns, seven millions and a little more favored the Republican platform. But did you ever read the Republican platform? That was not a gold-standard platform, it was a free-coinage platform. It is the same as a gold-standard platform, but it does not declare for the gold standard. That platform declared for the double standard. It pledged the Republican party to do what it could to secure international bimetalism, and Mr. McKinley, in his letter of acceptance, renewed the pledge, and when he was elected he started to carry out the pledge and recommended the appointment of a commission. Do you mean to say that it is a violation of the gold standard to elect a party pledged to get rid of it? And yet, my friends, that is just what the American people did. Six and a half millions of people voted for independent bimetalism; seven millions for international bimetalism; thirteen millions and one-half people voted to condemn the gold standard after twenty-three years of trial."

"There was another platform to vote. The bolting Democrats adopted a platform which they declared that the gold standard was good. Well, my friends, if anybody wanted to vote for the gold standard there was a platform that expressed his ideas. They nominated their ticket, they went out and carried it, and they polled 132,000 votes, or little less than 1 per cent. of the votes of the United States."

"In that minority report you will find that the bolting Democrats declared that they were afraid that free coinage would interfere with the security of international bimetalism, towards which they said every effort should be directed; so you see at Chicago they wanted to get rid of the gold standard and they were opposed to free coinage for fear it would interfere with the getting rid of the gold standard. Now, I do not know whether you have gold-standard Democrats in your town or not, but, my friends, I want a gold Democrat to answer this question: 'Did the gold standard have in it a good standard at Chicago?' If they did they tried to practice a fraud upon their companions in the convention. For there they were in favor of international bimetalism."

Peter Cartwright was once asked if he was satisfied, and he said, 'Yes, in spots.' The gold Democrat is honest in spots. He spends so much time in talking about honest money that he has no time to be honest in his efforts to get any kind of money. Now, my friends, you cannot evade the proposition. The gold Democrat was either a fraud and pretender at Chicago or he was a bimetalist. But I do not want to dwell longer on this phase of the subject."

"Now, during the campaign some Republicans abused me. Some papers said hard things against me. If there are any Republicans here to-night I am going to convince them I am a better man than they gave me credit for. It is not worth while for a man to stand out on a cold night and talk to the people who went through the fight last fall without losing their integrity. I want somebody against me. My friends, I want to convince you that I am a better man than the Republicans thought I was, and a better patriot. I was proud of the manner in which our people submitted to defeat; proud of people who bowed to the will of the majority. We did not know just where the majority came from, but we bowed to it. But, my friends, I am in favor of doing just as we see fit, and I am willing to wait, and in the meantime I am willing to help the Republicans get international bimetalism, if there is any possibility of securing it. I know they will get the credit if they bring it, but if they bring it, they are entitled to the credit for it, and if they bring it I shall rejoice as sincerely, as emphatically, as any Republican who favors international bimetalism. I believe that when they



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try to get international bimetalism, until we can put our plans in operation, we ought to help him. I am in favor of helping Wolcott to try and scare those capitalists, and I am speaking twice a day to back him up. He says if they don't do something right away the free-silver party will win, and I say so, too. He points out that the silver sentiment is growing, and I want to make it grow. Well, my friends, I am so earnest in this matter, I am so anxious to have bimetalism, if the Republican party brings it I am willing to give the Republican party a plan which they can use to secure international bimetalism and get the credit for it. I will tell you what my plan is: We have elections in several states this fall. Now, my plan is for all Republicans who believe in international bimetalism to join with us this fall to make the vote for silver as large as possible. I want to carry every state where there is an election by an overwhelming majority for free silver. Then what? The news will go across the ocean; Wolcott will be waiting to get the news, and when he gets the message that everyone of these states have gone for silver, he will rush to the big financiers and will show them the telegram and say, 'Didn't I tell you so. If you don't hurry and send delegates to that conference the free silver party will win. You have got to have those delegates sent at once.'"

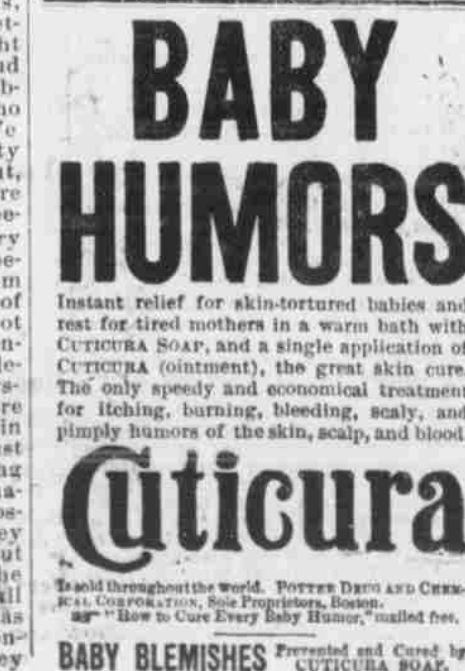
Necessity is the mother of invention. When a man needs a thing he looks for it, and I have sometimes used this as an illustration. A man never studied the subject of bolts so intelligently as he does when he has bolts. Someone has said that the only good place to have a bolt is on someone else. I have been having some trouble with bolts. I know I have been more interested during the last few days in finding out what is good for bolts. I have given more attention to the subject of bolts since last Saturday morning than I had for five years before. Why, because I had a bolt. Now, my friends, reforms come to get rid of abuses, and reforms are initiated and supported by the people who suffer from abuses, and every reform that has been achieved of great benefit to mankind has come in spite of, and not because of, the capitalist. And yet the Republican party would turn over the finances of this country—the future of our country and the welfare of our children, not to local but to foreign financiers. I denounce that platform as the most infamous one ever adopted and any man ought to blush to stand upon it."

"But enough of that. Let me call your attention to another fact that has been exploded in your argument. They said all we needed was confidence. We had an election, and we won their vote, and according to the headlines, they cannot complain of the size of their majority. They said confidence was restored. They said, 'Now prosperity would come,' and it did for two months. Why, the trade papers told us how business was looking up. The boom lasted nearly a month; long enough for the people to spend the money the Republicans put in circulation on election day, and then it dropped again."

"Then times got worse. There were more banks that failed within the first six months after confidence was restored than there had been failures in the corresponding six months of the year before. More business houses failed in the first six months after the restoration of confidence than had failed during the same period of the year previous. Times got bad, and then they got worse, and then they got worst still, until they got so bad that many people concluded that I must have been elected."

"But after about six months things began to look up. Do you know where the first ray of hope came from? It came from the Klondike. I read you a dispatch from London, and since the Republicans have transferred the legislative power to the hands of foreigners, London is the place whence cometh their hope; and the first ray of hope came from the discovery of gold in the British possessions at Klondike. And they rejoice, and men who had been silent for six months actually laughed on the streets. Many men who had not been able to give an excuse for what

(Continued to Eighth Page.)



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